

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XIII. XIV. & XV.

[The numbers attached to the details of figures I. III. and v. indicate the same parts throughout.]

PLATE XIII.

Fig. I. *Diastylis Rathkii*.

2. Carapace seen from above; showing the manner in which the lateral angles, *a, a*, meet, without uniting, in front of the antennal segments, *b*.
3. Carapace seen from beneath, with the gnathopoda in position.
4. *a*. Upper antenna, attached to the carapace, seen from below.
5. Lower antenna; *a*. olfactory organ.
6. Mandible.
- 7 & 8. Maxillæ.
10. Maxilliped; *a*. branchial sac.
- 11 & 12. 1st and 2nd gnathopoda (2nd and 3rd maxillipeds).
- 13 & 14. Two anterior pairs of thoracic legs.
- 15, 16 & 17. The three posterior pairs; *a*. hairs.
18. Appendages of the two anterior pairs of abdominal segments in the male.
19. Caudal segments and appendages.
20. Section of shell.
21. Gizzard-like structure of stomach.

PLATE XIV.

Fig. II. *Cuma scorpioides*.

Fig. III. *Eudora truncatula*.

Fig. IV. *Cuma Edwardsii*.

Fig. v. *Halia trispinosa*.

PLATE XV.

Fig. v. *Halia trispinosa* continued.

Fig. VI. *Bodotria arenosa* (after Goodsir).

Fig. VII. *Venilia gracilis*.

Fig. VIII. Larva of *Hippolyte varians*.

1. Eyes.
2. Upper antenna.
3. Lower antenna.
4. Pair of larval feet (the first maxilliped of adult).
5. One of the two next pair.

XLII.—*Description of a new species of Sphærium found near London.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., P.B.S. &c.

THESE shells were first brought to me at the British Museum by an intelligent collector, Mr. John Rowse of Brownlow Street, Endell Street. He discovered them on the 17th of May, in the Grand Junction Canal near Kensal Green, and the following day most kindly furnished me with several living specimens for examination. They are not abundant in the locality named.

They are decidedly distinct from any of our British specimens, but bear a very great resemblance to *Cyclas rhomboidea* of Say, found in the rivers of North America.

We have unfortunately only a single specimen of this species in the British Museum, which was sent from the Ohio by Mr. Anthony. This example only differs from the specimens found by Mr. Rowse in the front side being rather attenuated and produced, while in the British specimens this part of the shell is regularly rounded; but I have no means of ascertaining whether this is the usual state of the species, or only an accidental variation in the individual we possess, and one can scarcely believe, without better proof, that the same species should be found in Europe and the United States; therefore I shall for the present consider it as distinct.

The species is intermediate in size and form between *Sphærium rivicola* and *S. corneum*.

Sphærium pallidum.

Shell oblong, pale whitish yellow on the circumference, slightly concentrically striated, rounded before, rounded and rather truncated behind; sides rather swollen, evenly convex; the cardinal edge rather produced, nearly straight, and slightly compressed on each side the umbo; the umbo regularly convex, rather in front of the middle of the shell, sometimes slightly crumpled.



S. pallidum.

The foot very large; the siphons elongate, united nearly to the tip; the apices conical, the upper the smallest.

The young are compressed, rather rounded, gradually becoming more gibbous and elongated as they increase in size.

Inhabits Grand Junction Canal near Kensal Green.

The largest specimens are $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ high, and $\frac{7}{24}$ thick. The average-sized specimens are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, and $\frac{9}{24}$ high.

The living specimens emitted when in confinement several young shells about 1 line long.

May 20, 1856.

XLIII.—*Descriptions of eight new species of Birds from South America.* By PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., F.Z.S. &c.

1. SYNALLAXIS CASTANEA.

S. brunnescenti-castanea unicolor: plaga magna gutturali nigra: loris obscuris: mento fulvescenti-albido: remigibus intus nigricantibus: cauda unicolore castanea longissima; reetricibus tantum octo et harum una utrinque extima brevissima.

Long. tota 5.5; alæ 2.3; caudæ 4.1 poll. Angl.

Hab. in vic. urbis Caraccas in Venezuela.—*Mus.* Brit., Paris.

There are several specimens of this fine *Synallaxis* in the Bri-